ITS POLICY A MISTAKE.

HENRY WATTERSON TALKS ABOUT THE HAWAHAN MUDDLE.

HE THINKS THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION SHOULD HAVE BEEN PREPARED TO USE FORCE AT HONOLULU-THE WILSON BILL WRONG IN METHOD

AND DETAIL

Henry Watterson, who as a politician and as Editor of the Democratic newspaper, "The Louisville Courier-Journal," is known from one end of the country to the other, recently arrived in New-York on a visit of a few days and is at present staying at the Everett House. Mr. Watterson is often an instructive and always a pleasing talker. Certain of his views on the present aspects of the colitical situation, coming from one who has alpolitical situation, coming from one who has a ways been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, may perhaps be invested with a peculiar interest for readers of The Tribune.

"Looking carefully over the political field," he

said yesterday, "I fail to see that the Cleveland Administration have been seriously affected by the course of recent events. It must be admitted that by their Hawaiian policy they have caused considerable disaffection among a large number of their supporters, as well as among the people at original idea with which they started on their Hawalian policy was honorable and creditable enough, but they have failed to go through with it. This woman, Queen Lilluokalani, had seen forced to step down and out by the Provisional Government, composed mainly of resident Americans and Europeans. That her deposition was the result of a carefully laid plot is undoubted. Minister Stevens, I believe, was in it. The Queen submitted to the deposition under protest. Mr. Cleve land's attempt to put her back on the throne was not based on interest, but purely on a high-minded desire to do justice to a woman who had been de-posed by those who professed to act for the United

SHOULD HAVE BEEN READY TO USE FORCE. "But it was a mistake to start a policy of this kind unless they followed it up with force, if needed. I cannot see that any adequate purpose would have been served by forcible intervention. I do not see that the United States can have any particular interest in Hawaii. Except as a coaling particular interest in Hawaii. Except as a coaling station, there is nothing in it to justify any trouble—certainly not annexation. I fail to see the good policy of taking on our hands a fresh population when we have already more people than we can conveniently handle. Nearly all of Liliuokalani's supporters in Hawaii are half-breed Aslatics, while the Provisional Government and those behind it are Americans or Europeans. Now we have driven back the Mongolians, I fail to see the superior uses of Liliuokalani's native subjects. Again, the whole traditional policy on which the United States hases its existence is directly opposed to anything like annexation of territory.

"The voice of the country is potential enough to make its influence felt anywhere. The sentiment against Liliuokalani is more a sentiment of race prejudice than a sentiment founded on reason. I think that the feeling aroused against the Government in its Hawaiian policy will quickly die away."

Referring to the Wilson bill, Mr. Watterson said:
"I have already expressed my opinion of the Wilbill in pretty set terms. My judgment does not approve the measure either in method or in detail. It is in scarcely one respect what it pro-fesses to be. The Tribune recently published one

detail. It is in scarcely one respect what it professes to be. The Tribune recently published one of my speeches, in which I dealt with this bill at length, and there is no need to recapitulate it. The bill may finally become law, but when it emerges from the Senate it will be so completely altered that the authors of its being will be scarcely able to recognize it.

"What I meant the other day when I spoke of this as the age of small things and small men," said the best genius and enterprise that might be used in political life is devoted, and properly devoted, to the building of great fortunes in business. This is as it should be, It is the inevitable result of the age in which we are now living, of natural progress, and of the spirit of the time. Thus, while the best pans are devoted to commerce, the second-rate men who have failed in other things go to Congress, and of the spirit of the time. Thus, while the best brains are devoted to commerce, the second-rate men who have failed in other things go to Congress, and of the spirit of the time. Thus, while the best brains are devoted to commerce, the second-rate men who have failed in other things go to Congress, and of the spirit of the time. Thus, while the best brains are devoted to commerce, the second-rate men who have failed in other things go to Congress, and of the spirit of the time. Thus, while the best brains are devoted to commerce, the second-rate men who have failed in other things go to Congress, and of the spirit of the usual privilege," said Justice Molier, bending forward and touching the bride's check with his lips. Then the party drove back to West Seventy-seventh-st. In the rooms were beautiful floral tributes from Mrs. Cyrus Field, Mme. Nordica and other friends.

In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton general man, Take Senator John Sherman as an example, senator John Sherman as an example and the all little reception, to which sonly a few of their most intimate acquaintances had been invited. emerges from the Senate it will be so completely altered that the authors of its being will be scarcely able to recognize it.

"What I meant the other day when I spoke of this as the age of small things and small men," said Mr. Watterson, after some further talk, "was that the best genius and enterprise that might be used in political life is devoted, and properly devoted, to the building of great fortunes in business. This is as it should be. It is the inevitable result of the age in which we are now living, of natural progress, and of the spirit of the time. Thus, while the best brains are devoted to commerce, the second-rate men who have failed in other things go to Congress. My advice to all young men starting in life would be keep out of politics. In business the reward of industry, enterprise and genius is certain. In politics there is but one end for most of those who give their lives to it—oblivion. A man may devote thirty-five of the best years of his life to politics, and then when his judgment is ripened and he can really be valuable in the service of the public he must be pushed aside to make way for a younger man. Take Senator John Sherman as an example. Senator Sherman, I venture to say, is better equipped—as any man in this country. Yet recently he had to make the fight of his life for his seat in the Senate against an opponent whose main qualifications were that he was young and popular. The genius, might and power of the American is here, but he had so the country which are the large of the wins here.

DOLE'S HUMILIATION OF WILLIS.

MR. WILLIS SHOULD COME HOME.

From The New-York World.

Minister Willis's further residence at Honolulu is an insult and a merace to the Hawaiian Government which advices received yesterday show that President Dole resents. He reproached our Minister with his unfriendly course, and on being asked by Mr. Willis to withdraw the imputation, he declined to do so. To Mr. Willis's quite unnecessary and almost impudent request for specifications, President Dole vouchsafed no repiy, much to Mr. Willis's "surprise and regret." The Administration should not leave its Minister exposed to such just rebukes. From The New-York World.

THE ACTIONS OF A SCHOOLEGY. From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Then came the astonishing request from Willis that Dole return at his letters. This, we think, is the most audacious demand ever made, and it was properly refused. It was the same as if a forger should ask the prosecuting attorney to give up the evidence by which he proposed to establish the crime, Mr. Willis was supposed to be a man of some sense, but he has acted through all this matter like a schoolboy, not the least of his offences being his continued references to the deposed Liliuokalani as "Her Majesty, the Queen." From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A DECLARATION OF PURPOSES NEEDED. A DECLARATION OF PURPOSES AND ADDRESS AND

SIGNIFICANT CHEERS IN THE HOUSE, From The New-York Journal.

Three cheers for Dole's letter in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday will make Blount and Willis use some three-cornered words, sn't it about time for Willis to have a vacation?

ALTOGETHER TO DOLE'S ADVANTAGE. ALTOGETHER TO DOLE'S ADVANTAGE.
From The Philadelphia Press.
The correspondence is altogether to the advantage of Mr. Dole. Mr. Willis's part is puerlle and wholly undiplomatic. Instead of making a dignided answer, with either a direct and frank response to Mr. Dole's question or eise a manly objection to his statements, Mr. Willis evades the issue with a lot of small cross-roads petifogging interrogationes, which Mr. Dole contemptuously brushes aside with the simple declaration that later news had furnished the answer. In comparison with Dole both the Administration and Willis appear like blacksmiths in diplomacy.

EVIDENTLY NOT IN HIGH FAVOR. From The New-York Recorder.

President Cleveland should take Mr. Willis out of Ronolulu before President Dole orders him out of it. It is plainly a case of persona non grata. PRESIDENT DOLE HAD RIGHT ON HIS SIDE.

PRESIDENT DOLE HAD RIGHT ON HIS SIDE.*
From The New-York Press.
When he arraigned Minister Willis for menacing the Hawaiian Government by a display of force, for conspiracy against that Government with the degraded cx-Queen, and for endangering life and property in Hawaii by his insolent and hostile attitude, President Dole had on his side a mightler power than fleets and forts. He had justice. He had truth. He had the imperishable principles of human freedom. He had the fundamental rules of the laws that govern the conduct of civilized nations. He had the sympathy of the American people, who hate injustice, who detest oppression, and who are one in their emphatic repudiation of the infamous conspiracy to use the name of the American Republic to serve the cause of a base and fallen monarchy, and restore the power of a vile and savage Queen.

ENTERTAINED BY THE VAUDEVILLE CLUB. The rooms of the Vaudeville Club were crowded night-and this morning. The club was enterlast night—and this morning. The caus was enter-taining some well-known members of the operatic and theatrical professions. Mme. Jane Hading and M. Coquelin were the principal guests, and among the others were Mmes. Calvé, Melba and Domenech, Jean de Reszke, Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Mrs. John Drew, Anton Seldl and Tom Karl, Among those who were present were Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Clinton Adams, Mr. and W. M. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Fellows, and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, J. A. Harriman, and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Coverly, General Horace Porter, C. Du ier, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Colgate Tt. Robert L. Hargous, Duncan Elliott, William ting, ir., A. La Montagne, C. B. Peet, Jules A. mannt Charles T. Matthews, Preble Tucker, Norman T. Matthews,

man DeR. Whitehouse, D. H. King, jr., F. L. Gunther, Richard Peters, E. N. Dickerson, George G. Havens, Dr. Holbrook Curtis and James L. Breese, An elaborate supper was served, and then the theatre was thrown open and a performance was given, in which several well-known theatrical people took part

MARRIED AT HOBOKEN.

MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL DID NOT DEFY THE LAW OF NEW-YORK.

AUGUST MOLLER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, UNITED THE SINGER AND SIGNOR PERU-GINT AND KISSED THE BRIDE.

Having successfully accomplished her business purpose of exciting expectant curiosity among the class of play-goers interested in the welfare of comic opera prima donnas, Lillian Russell yesterday performed the last act of the little side comedy with which she has entertained the public for about Augustus Chatterton, or Signorini Perugini-whichmanagement Miss Russell's marriage and the train climax in Hoboken, before a Jersey justice of the peace, has never been excelled. Miss Russell's bustness representative, who stalls off importunate admirers, reads letters that Miss Russell does not had charge of the little show, and handled it in a way to drive all other opera bouffe sirens mad with envy. He first sprang upon the world the rumor that Lillian would find her third husband in first, and is being pushed through by the exercise Sandow: then, when Sandow declined to be billed in the part, he quickly substituted a well-known man about town who was known to be hopelessly yearning for her, but the sudden insanity of the second puppet forced her manager to play his ace. Signor Perugini, a tenor in Miss Russell's company, who had already proposed and been ac-

and a sensation was necessary. The reporters were told of the little love passages between Lillian and Perugini, and when these had found their way into print it was said that the marriage would take place in March. Right on this came the announce-ment that Lillian had hastened the marriage, and appointed Sunday, January 21, as the happy day. When this "startler" had had time to cool, the legal difficulties arising out of Lillian's first mar-riage with Henry Braham were introduced at a day late enough to leave the whole matter in a maze of perplexity and doubt, and up to the morning of the marriage the public were in doubt as to whether Lillian would defy the law, marry in New-York State, and thus, according to Judge Barrett; commit bigamy, or, as in her second marriage-that with Edward Solemon-seek refuge in New-

The question was settled yesterday, when two carriages drove up to the door of her home, No. 218 West Seventy-seventh-st., just after 10 o'clock. 218 West Seventy-seventh-st., just after 10 o'clock. There was a three-minutes' pause. Then the door opened, and there stepped out Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, her mother; Miss Hattie Leonard and Mrs. Schultz, her sisters; her manager, and, lastly, the ample Lidlian herself, clad in a peachblow slik, with sealskin jacket, and a dark hat. The carriages went off at a smart pace down the Boulevard, through West End-ave., and downtown to the Christopher-st, ferry, where they boarded the boat for Hoboken. At Hoboken the carriages drove on to No. 513 Garden-st., where Justice of the Pcace August Moller was waiting to perform the ceremony.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

KNOWN REPUBLICANS.

Speaker George R. Malby was in the city yesterday and spent a part of the day at Republican terday and spent a part of the day at Republican State Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He met a number of prominent Republicans who are members of the Union League Club, including Elihu Root and Edward Mitchell, and discussed intended legislation affecting this city with them. The Speaker also had an interview with ex-Senator Platt, at which several city Republicans were present. It was said that entire harmony in relation to these measures is assured.

As to the Police Department bill, it was reported

that a four-headed non-partisan Board of Commissioners has been settled upon, with the Bureau of Elections practically detached from the control of

Elections practically detached from the control of the Police Board. The Police Superintendent's powers will be materially enlarged and provisions inserted making him virtually independent in managing the police force of the city.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, the Democratic presiding officer of the State Senate, was also in the city. He had a conference with the two Tammany Police Commissioners, Mr. Martin and the Lieutenant-Governor's brother, John C. Sheehan. After his talk with them, the Lieutenant-Governor returned to Albany. Both Commissioner Martin and Commissioner Sheehan have a deep, personal interest in the measure reorganizing the Police Board, and naturally Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan would like to aid them. It was reported last night that he had brought them some pleasant information on that point, and that they both are now sanguine of retaining their places.

MR. TOWNSEND RENEWS THE ATTACK. HE SHOWS HOW THE BARBER ASPHALT COM-PANY HAD A GOOD THING FROM TAM-

MANY, EVEN IF IT DID WAIT FIVE YEARS FOR ITS MONEY.

John D. Townsend, of the Independent County John D. Townsend, of the Independent County
Organization, made another statement on the asphalt-paving controversy yesterday, in answer to
Mayor Gilroy's reply of Tuesday to Mr. Townsend's
attack, issued to the public on Sunday, January 14. attack, issued to the public on Sunday, January 14.

Mr. Townsend reiterates his previous declaration that the Independent County Organization will be able to aid a legislative investigating committee in showing how the city has been systematically robbed in this pavement business. He calls attention to several charges in his first statement which he says the Mayor neglected to notice, among others that the "lake" asphalt which Mr. Gilroy prevented as the only material fit for New York. regarded as the only material fit for New-York streets cost the Barber Company only \$1 30 to \$1 50 a square yard to lay, while the city paid an average of \$3.87; that the pavement is laid in Utica for \$1.95 a square yard, and that experts were willing to do the work over the present granite or cobblestones

for \$1.70.

As to Mayor Gilroy's contracts, which require the contractor to keep his pavements in repair for fifcontractor to keep his pavements in tepan to the teen years, the city retaining 30 per cent of the sum to insure fulfilment, Mr. Townsend says:
"Suppose the actual cost to Barber of laying a pavement is \$1.50 per square yard (many people state that this sum is too high), and suppose that he is to receive \$3.87 per square yard, which is Gilroy's estimate of the average price paid: The contractor is paid 70 per cent of the contract price at once, and that amounts to \$2.70 per square yard. That of Hself would be great profit, and the contractor could well afford with such a safe debtor as the city, to wait bevond five years for the remaining \$1.75. even without interest. Take into consideration also that the contractor is only required to keep in order his own work, and is paid for all the repairing, outside of ordinary wear and for all the repairing, outside of ordinary wear and for all the repairing, outside of ordinary wear and for all the pavements he has laid when breaks occur in the pavements he has laid when breaks occur in the pavements he has laid when breaks occur in gas or water pipes, etc., and also remember that gis or water pipes, etc., and also remember that within fifteen years, he has no right to lay it, no matter how many improvements have been made or how much better material may have been discovered during those years. Add to these conditions that Tammany Hail contemplates using many millions of dollars in this way, and you can form some conception of what a gigantic job it has on hand."

ANTI-MACHINE REPUBLICANS TO MEET. teen years, the city retaining 30 per cent of the

ANTI-MACHINE REPUBLICANS TO MEET The Anti-Machine Republicans will hold a meeting to organize a provisional body in the XVIth Assembly District this evening at Leffiert's National Hall, No. 1,021 Second-ave.

The Anti-Machine Republican Provisional Organization of the VIIth Assembly District will have

The Anti-Machine Republican Provisional Organization of the XIIth Assembly District will hold a meeting at its new headquarters, Bricklayers' Hall, in Twenty-fourth-st., between Second and Third aves., to-morrow evening. Meetings will be held there in future on Tuesdays.

The Anti-Machine Republicans of the XIth Assembly District will hold a meeting on Friday evening at No. 510 Sixth-ave.

MR. QUAY ON THE BOND ISSUE.

HE THINKS SECRETARY CARLISLE STRAINS HIS AUTHORITY.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS RE-CALLED-THE SENATOR OPPOSES THE SCHEME-RESULTS OF TARIFF

MEDDLING. Pittsburg, Jan. 21.—A representative of "The Pittsburg Times" called upon Senator Quay, at his home in Beaver, to-day, and found that gentleman with very positive views on Secretary Carlisle's proposed issue of \$50,000,000 of new bonds, and with no hesitation about expressing them.

"I do not favor legislation for the issue of bonds to relieve the Treasury," said the Senator, "and I believe any that may be issued without absolute authority of law should be repudiated. There should be no curative legislation. Takers of th loan offered on the 1st of February know that the securities go out under a cloud and that their re-demption will be an important political issue in the future. To recruit the revenues and re-estab-lish the gold reserve (which is an idea not provided for by law), it is only necessary that the Administration whistle off its dogs and announce to the country that the tariff is to be let alone Had the Treasury Department withheld the Wil-son bill and asked Congress for authority to issue bonds, it would pretty certainly have been granted of Federal power and influence upon many mem bers of Congress whose convictions and constitu-encies are against it. The Administration has produced a condition of affairs which has destroy trade, foreign and domestic, and greatly dimin-ished the revenue, internal and from customs. Cus-toms receipts have failen off because jobbers in foreign goods cannot safely buy and import at pres prices, when a tremendous reduction is certain to follow the passage of the new revenue measure. The falling off in domestic revenue is due to the recently enforced penury of the people.
"Having by its own action produced this financial

status, the Administration announces an existing deficiency of \$78,000,000, urges the passage of a revenue measure which will enlarge the deficiency by \$70,000,000 at least, and goes to the country for a 5 per cent loan, the first of a series, to relieve it of the consequences of its financial treason. The Republican party is not called upon by any theory of policy or duty to come to its relief. The line should be drawn at the repeal of the Sherman bill. It is as though a burly highwayman overpowered you, and while rifling your pockets, got one of his hands into a steel trap. It would be Christianity to relieve him, but you would tr to get the other hand out of your pocket first The Administration has but to loosen the death-grip it has taken upon the throats of American labor and capital and confidence will be restored, the gold reserve will re-establish itself, and the revenue will be all-sufficient for our needs. Until it does so, it should be scourged at every legisla-

Congress. specie payments, consisted of but three sections. The first provided for the coinage of subsidiary silver to redeem fractional paper currency, the gold; the third section wiped out the then existing limit upon National banks' circulation, and provided for the gradual redemption of the legal-tender notes, as bank circulation increased to take their place, until the volume of legal-tenders should be reduced to \$300,000,000. This \$300,000,000 of greenbacks it undertook to dispose of by enacting that on and after the first day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem, in coin, the legaltender notes then outstanding on their presentation erable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus rev-enues from time to time in the Treasury not other-wise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1875, entitled 'An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the pur-

recently he had to make the light of his his to the Senate against an opponent whose main qualifications were that he was young and popular.

The genius, might and power of the American is here.

TALKING OVER COMING LEGISLATION.

The redemption provided for in the act of January 14, 1875, meant retirement and cancellation to the fractional power of the surface except on some vast, vital, rises to the surface except on some vast, vital, currency and greenbacks proceeded rapidly, the spirit of the law being that all paper money of the Government should be cancelled,

currency and greenbacks proceeded rapidly, the spirit of the law being that all paper money of the Government should be cancelled, that the United States should issue only metallic currency and that the entire paper currency of the country should be furnished by the National banks. This policy was altered in 1878, when by the act of May 31, of that year, it was enacted that it should not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to retire or canced any more legal-tender notes, and that when they were received from any source whatever or redeemed, they should not be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but should be relisated, cancelled or destroyed, but should be relisated, and the destruction of greenbacks at the volume of about \$16,000,000 (where it has since remained) seven months before the vesting of authority in the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem them at the Sub-Treasury in New-York and to issue bonds therefor.

"The occasion and purpose of the proposed issue of bonds have thus failed. Since then we have heard no extensive propositions for the redemption of greenbacks, for that currency being a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and redeembale at the Treasury in gold on demand, is better than gold for all purposes other than the adjustment of foreign balances. It is upon this obsolete authority, indirectly repealed and abandoned, to issue bonds for the purpose of redeeming legal-tenders at the New-York Sub-Treasury that the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the solution of the lan of February 1, 1834, the proceeds of which he proposes to use not 'for the purpose of residenting legal-tenders at the New-York Sub-Treasury that the secretary of the Treasury that the secretary of the Treasury that the secretary of the February is not represented by the proses of the government, there being a large expenses of the Government, there being a large of the act of 1875, but reading the propose of recruiting the grown deficiency of revenue, created by the violung of greenb

THEY SEEK TO ENJOIN CARLISLE. KNIGHTS OF LABOR WILL OPPOSE HIS POLICY IN THE COURTS-LEGAL OPINIONS FROM WASHINGTON.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 21.-After a discussion of several hours yesterday afternoon by General Mas-ter Workman Sovereign and Judge George C. Cole of the equity action which Mr. Sovereign will bring in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin Secretary Carlisle from the proposed bond issue, it was definitely decided that the action will be brought this week; that Judge Cole will draw the be brought this week; that Judge Cole will draw the petition, and that Senator Alien, of Nebraska, will appear before the court in behalf of Mr. Sovereign. A telegram was received from Senator Alien yesterday accepting the trust. Judge Cole says the request for an injunction will be based entirely upon two sections of the Federal statutes—one from the act of 1879, relating to the issuing of bonds, and the other from the act of January 14, 1875. He has act of 1870, relating to the issuing of bonds, and the other from the act of January 14, 1875. He has no surprises to spring along this line. Judge Cole does not expect to have the petition finished before

Monday afternoon. Washington, Jan. 21.—Attorney-General Olney's attention was called by a reporter of the United Press to the published statement that the Knights of Labor would endeavor to prevent Secretary Carilale from selling bonds, in accordance with his public declaration, by means of an injunction from the courts. The Attorney-General said that the matter courts. The Attorney-General said that the matter had not been brought to his official attention, and probably would not be until the reported action by the Knights of Labor was actually begin in some the Knights of Labor was actually begin in some court. He declined to express an opinion as to whether a proceeding could be maintained in court, as it is not the habit of the Department of Justice, through its head, to express a public opinion upon a case in which it may have to appear.

is learned, however, from other sources that It is learned, however, from other sources that the Administration is not entirely assured that such a proceeding as that contemplated by the Knights of Labor would not have a standing in court. It is a matter of record in the District of Columbia that mandamus proceedings have been instituted against officials of the Interior Department to compel them to issue patents. The issue of bonds by

Secretary Carlisle, it is alleged, is an exercise of discretion on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, conferred upon him in certain conditions by the Resumption act of 1875. He is made, it is stated, the judge of the conditions when such an issue of bonds is necessary to maintain the credit of the Government. It is on this point, as to whether the conditions justified the issue of bonds by the Government of the United States, that the action will turn.

ernment of the United States, that the action will turn.

Grave doubt is expressed in legal circles that the exercise of such discretion on the part of the Secretary of the Trassury of the United States can be questioned in court. A graver question, and one, in the opinion of eminent lawyers, presenting a more complicated condition of affairs, is that of the use of the gold obtained by a bond issue after it is made. Here, it is said, much doubt exists as to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to use this money thus obtained for any other purpose than that of redemption of greenbacks. It is suggested that proceedings for an injunction against the use of this money for any purpose other than that stated in the Resumption act would hold good in the courts. At the Treasury Department, however, these obstacles to a bond issue find no expression among high officials, and the work of preparing plates for the issue of bonds goes rapidly forward.

SCORES OF HUNGRY PEOPLE

THE SOUPHOUSES CROWDED EVERY DAY.

LONG LINES THAT FLOCK TO THE PLACES OF RELIEF MORNING AND NIGHT-MANY AP-

PEALS FOR MONEY AND SUPPLIES. Six men were taken in yesterday at the home of the Industrial Christian Alliance in Bleecker-st. and will be fed and clothed and put upon their feet so as to be in proper condition to look for work. This makes over 100 men who are now in the Home, and who have been rescued in the same manner. They each help to do the work of this ex-cellent charity and are eager to continue doing so until the extreme distress is over, when they hope to be provided with permanent situations elsewhere. All this is separate from the serving of hot meals to the people at five cents each, many hundreds of whom are treated in this way every

The Relief Association in the Annexed District, of which Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts is chair man and the Rev. W. T. McElveen secretary, has been doing good work since it was organized a few weeks ago. It has provided relief for more than 350 families, thus carrying out the idea that everything possible should be done to give relief in such a way that the family would not be broken

The top floor of the handsome building known as the Holy Cross Lyceum in West Forty-third-st, s where the gymnasium is, but it is made to serve a widely different purpose in these days. Secondhand clothing is piled up in bundles all around, and hand clothing is piled up in bundles all around, and on the groand floor groceries and provisions, done up in parcels ready to be taken home, may be seen. The Rev. Richard J. Keeffe, who is at the head of this work in that part of the city, asks for assistance, both in money and supplies, and says that the committee will send to any address for food and clothing. *
The Sisters of the Good Shepherd have added to

food and clothing.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd have added to their work a storeroom for second-hand clothing and ask that things of that kind be sent to them, which they will dispose of afterward at nominal prices. Clothing may be sent to No. 439 West Nineteenth-st.

At the five-cent restaurants, No. 57 Avenue C. No. 57 Market-st., and No. 2.232 Second-ave., long lines of men waited for their turn to be served early in the morning and again in the evening yesterday. Many of those who visited the Avenue C place were women, and they took away large quantities of uncooked food to their homes.

There was no sign of diminution in the number of those who flocked at 5 o'clock in the morning to the Traveller's Club, No. 28 Eighth-ave., to get something free to eat after having tramped the streets all night. The Rev. Stephen Merritt, who says a couple of charitable men give him a certain sum each month to beip keep the place going, has charge of the club, and when these poor wayfarers ext facer in the morning they are allowed to lie on the floor and rest while waiting for breakfast.

St. Jesseph's Day Nursery, No. 43 West. Fifty-first-st., wants help. The mothers who leave their children there are those who work during the day to keep their families together and sacrifice a good deal to keep their little ones out of public institutions. An entertainment for the benefit of the Home will be held this evening in Columbus Hall in West Sixtleth-st.

The members of the Sewing Circle of the Sodality of the Children of Mary, in connection with St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth-st., are making up new clothes and repairing old ones to be given to the poor of the parisn, and the few. Craries H. Colton, pastor of the church, requests that goods be forwarded so that the members of the circle may be able to enlarge the good work which they are doing.

That branch of the East Side Relief Work Committee which has charge of hiring unemployed men to clean the streets will add 250 more to the inst common of the streets will

Hundreds of families in the Eastern District of Brooklyn are in want for lack of employment. they appear to be unable to cope with the vast number of cases. Good work is being done by

the Seymour Club, of the Fourteenth Ward, of which Port Warden Edward S. Scott is president. Since Christmas the club has supplied to nearly five hundred families sufficient food to carry them five hundred families sufficient food to carry them along. Some seventy new applications for ald have been received by the club since Friday, and the members are in a dilemma as to how to relieve their sufferings, as their funds are now about exhausted. About \$2.50 have been expended by the club, contributed by the members. They now ask the charitably inclined for aid, in order that the work may continue.

REPUBLICANS TO GIVE RELIEF.

A musical concert, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the unemployed, will be given to-mor row evening under the auspices of General Michael Kerwin and the Republican Committee of the XXVIIIth Assembly District, at the Republican headquarters, One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. and Tenth-ave. Notices were sent to the pastors of al-the churches in the district, to be read at yes-terlay's services, giving notice that provisions would be distributed to the needy of the XXVIIIth District at the Republican headquarters on Satur-day evening next.

C. D. KELLOGG ON METHODS OF CHARITY The Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., was filled yesterday with large congregations both morning and evening. Last night Charles D. Kellogg, general secretary of the Charity Charles D. Kellogg, general secretary of the Charley Organization Society, lectured on the "Work of Or-ganized Charlty." Mr. Kellogg discussed the in-ception, progress and needs of the Charlty Organi-zation Society. Ill-directed charlty, he thought, was worse than none at all, and few individuals could be trusted to disburse charity in a proper manner unless they had the advantage of much experience Mr. Kellogg then described the way his societ did its work. About 200,000 families, he said, includ ing upward of #30,00 people, are on its lists. The society has also a list of professional beggars and others unworthy of charity. "True charity," said Mr. Keilogg, " is that which places the beneficiary in a way to become self-supporting."

DR. WILSON WILL RECEIVE SUPPLIES. The Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson, pastor of th

The Rev. Dr. John A. L. The Rev. Dr. John A. R. Will, Son. No. 206 West Eighteenth-St. New-York City, Jan. 29, 1894.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE AT A MUSICAL TEA. The second of three musical teas given by Mrs Theodore Toedt at her home, No. 151 East Sixty-second-st., on successive Saturday afternoons took place day before yesterday. Music for an hour was provided by Mrs. Toedt, soprano, and Xave Scharwenka, planoforte, Among those present were Scharwenka, planoforte, Among those present were Mrs. H. O. Armour, Mrs. Marcy Raymond, Mrs. E. M. Knox, Mrs. J. J. Knox, Mrs. Myrlek Plummer, Mrs Demorest and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Charles M. Badgley received with Mrs. Toedt.

Waco, Texas, Jan. 21.-About 2 o'clock yesterday morning L. Lipschutz, a general merchant, was murdered and his wife fataily injured. Unknown persons secured an entrance to the house, called Mr. Lipschutz to the bedroom door and struck him over the head with a sharp instrument, presumably

WORKING FOR CHARITY.

THE NEED CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

WHAT THE TRIBUNE FUND IS DOING-OVER 2,500 FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH FOOD-EFFICACY OF THE METHOD ADOPTED-ORGANI-ZATIONS WHICH ARE ASSISTING.

The many plans devised by benevolent people to relieve the great distress which exists among the unemployed poor, most of which have received solid financial support, show that the thoughtful-ness of the people has been aroused, and that their hearts have been touched by the knowledge of suffering among their fellow-men. The substantial support given to the work of The Tribune Coal and Food Fund has enabled it to carry or the task of relief in constantly increasing measure, and has encouraged its agents to make their plans in the belief that the contributions which have already been so generous will grow in number and amount as the work goes on. The persona investigations of experienced men and wom are interested in the work which The Tribune Fund is doing disclose the fact that the crisis has not yet been reached, that employment in the ordinary course of business is a long way off for thousands, and that many whose small accumulations have sufficed to prevent actual starvation hitherto are daily joining involuntarily the ranks of the utterly destitute. That the hard times have affected all classes, even the wealthy, is a common saying now, and is proved by the measures of retrenchment which are being adopted everywhere. The depression has proved disastrous to a large class of thrifty, self-respecting, self-supporting people, who would scorn to accept charity, except as a last resort.

THERE ARE MANY HELPERS.

The method adopted by The Tribune Coal and Food Fund, which has been indorsed by the co-operation of many of the best known charitable organizations in the city, is adapted to reach this worthy class. Lists of families whose homes have been visited, and whose cases have been carefully investigated, are prepared by the mission workers, sent to The Tribune and passed upon by those in charge of the work. Many of the people for

charge of the work. Many of the people for whom aid has been asked have been known to the mission workers for years, but no race, nor creed, nor color is known in selecting the recipients of the charity. Worthiness and need are the only considerations.

The organizations which have assisted in the work in the manner indicated are the New-York City Mission, the Children's Aid Society, through its twenty-one industrial schools; the Mariners' Tempie, Oliver and Henry sts.; the De Witt Memorial Church in Rivington-st; the Italian Mission in Harlen; the Hebrew Christian Mission in Forsyth-st.; the New-York Colored Mission in West Thirtieth-st.; the New-York Tenement-House Chapter of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, No. 77 Madison-st.; the Bohemian Presbyterlan Church in East Seventy-fourth-st.; the Bible and Fruit Mission, No. 49 East Twenty-sixth-st.; the Deaconesses' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church in West Fourteenth-st.; the Italian Home, No. 179 Second-ave.; the Italian Benevolent Society, No. 20 Varick Place, and "It Progresso Italo-Americano," the daily Italian newspaper.

GROWTH AND EXTENT OF THE WORK. Nearly three times as many families received in the week before. The total number last week 637, making 2,526 families relieved in the two weeks in which distributions have been made. Orders for coal, most of them for one-half a ton each, were issued to 235 families. The total number of orders for coal that have been issued is 525. Groceries, the cost of which to The Tribune Fund was 41 for each, were given to each of the 2,525 families. They were carefully selected and bought in wholesaic quantities under favorable conditions, so that each basketful was sufficient to feed a large family for several days. 637, making 2.526 families relieved in the two weeks

CHARLES HENRY HARBECK.

Charles Henry Harbeck, formerly a well-known ship-owner, died at his home. No. 306 Lexington-ave., on Saturday evening, from pneumonia, after an illness of only five days. He was born in this city seventy-six years ago, and was a son of Henry Harbeck, an old-time ship-owner. His first and only commercial experience was with his father in the shipping business, from which he retired about forty years ago. His brothers, William, who about forty years ago. His brothers, William, who survives him, and John Henry, who is dead, built the great warehouses on the Brooklyn water-front known as Harbeck Stores. His wife, who died about six years ago, was Mary Rebecca Sewell, a daughter of the Rev. James Sewell, a Methodist clergyman of Baltimore. They had four children, of whom his son, Charles T. Harbeck, is the only survivor.

Mr. Harbeck was a director of the old Seventh Ward Bank and the United States Insurance Company. His funeral will be held at his home at 10:20 a. m. to-morrow, when the Rev. Robert Carter, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messah, at Fourth-ave, and Thirty-fourth-st., will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGE N. STEBBINS.

George N. Stebbins, who died yesterday at his home, No. 445 West Twenty-first-st., from the infirmities of old age, was born in Schenectady on January 13, 1809. He was a son of the Rev. Cyrus Stebbins, who was at that time rector of St. George's Episcopal Church in Schenectady, Mr. Stebbins came to this city in 1826 and entered the drygoods business. For a long time he was con-nected with the well-known house of Benjamin Marshall. In 1839 Mr. Stebbins married Miss Crane, daughter of Moses Crane, of this city. Over a daughter of Moses Crene, of this city. Over thirty years ago he became connected with the Washington Life Insurance Company, and he con-

Washington Life Insurance Company, and he continued with that company until two years ago, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Stebbins was attached to his home life, and belonged to no societies or clubs whatever. He had lived in the neighborhood where he died for over forty years. He was well known in life-insurance circles as a capable business man. He was a regular attendant at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, where he was a vestryman for many years. Two daughters survive him.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday. The burial will be at Woodlawn.

THE REV. JOHN M. WAGNER.

The Rev. John M. Wagner, formerly paster of the German Evangelical Church, at Union-ave and Scholes-st., Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, No. 315 Graham-ave, from pneumonia, the result of an attack of the grip. The Rev. Mr. Wagner was born at Frankfort-on-

the-Main, Germany, sixty-seven years ago. He came to this country at the age of eighteen, en-

of gesture and mannerisms that Harrison use White is a businessilke talker, like the ex-Free dent, and has the Harrisonian facunty of using the proper words at the proper time. White is a coust of Bourke Cockran, and has some of that gentleman's oratorical gifts. He is really a New-Yorke for he says he knows more men in New-York where he used to live, than he does in California.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and that the disease may be checked in its incipiency, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Brosphile.

Husband's Calcined Megnesis.—Pour first-premius medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesis. For sale only in bottles, with registered trade-mark label.

Marvellous Fact, Sestalit, the onty one of its in the market. Send for catalogue to United St Fuel Co. (limited), 19 Park Place, N. Y.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castori When she became Miss, she clung to Castor When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

MARRIED.

LINDSLEY-DECKER-At Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 16, by the Rev. D. Orville Doty, Emily M. Decker, daughter of Franklin Decker, of Rochester, to Charles A. Lindsley, of Ornnge, N. J.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ARROWSMITH—At Trinity Rectory, Bergen Point, Saturday, January 20, 1894, Rolfe Platt, infant son of Harold and Helen F. Arrowsmith, aged 14 months. Service at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday morning, January 23, at hair past 10 o'clock. BOHDE—On Thursday, January 18, 1894, Frederick Bohde, in his 77th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 105 West 48th-si, on Monday, January 22, at 1 o'clock p. m. Kindly omit Bowers.

CRASTO—At the parsonage, 435 New-York-ave., Jerosty, on Sunday evening, January 21, Emnia, wife of the Rev. Edwin N. Crasto.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

the Rev. Edwin N. Crasto.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Dillingham—Suddenly, January 20, Helen Ganson, daughter of Mrs. Samuel L. Benson, and wife of Dr. Z.
H. Dillingham.
Funeral from her late residence, 636 Lexington-ava.,
Tuesday, January 23, 10:30 a. m.
DUNCAN—Suddenly, on January 20, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. T. A. Emmet, Elliza Duncan, of Montgomery, Aladaughter of the late John Juncan, of Montgomery, Aladaughter of the late of Juncan Juncan, of Dunning—In his 34th year, Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 8 East 68th-st., on Monday, January 22, at 2 o'clock.
Please omit flowers.
PIERO—At Yonkers, N. Y., January 19, 1804, After a.

January 22 at 2 o'clock.
Please omit flowers.
Please omit flowers.
PleRO—At Yonkers, N. Y., January 19, 1894, after a brief sickness, Jeannette W. Eidridge, wife of Joshua M. Flero.
Puneral Tuesday, January 23 inst., 2:15 p. m., from Grass Church, Rye, N. Y., January 19, after brief sickness, Jeannette W. Eidredge, wife of Joshua M. Flero.
Piero—At Yonkers, N. Y., January 19, after brief sickness, Jeannette W. Eidredge, wife of Joshua M. Fleroness, January 19, suddenly, Lames B. Gedney, N. Y., January 19, suddenly, James B. Gedney, of the late Joseph H. Gedney, Melbourne-ave, to-day at 1 o'clock, p. m.
GIFFORI—On the 19th inst., at the M. E. Church Home, 35d-st. and Amsterdam-ave, Susanna M. Gifford, in the 50th st. of the Saviour, 109th-st. and 4th-ave., Breinvited to attend the funeral services, at the Home, 19:30 a. m., Monday, N. Y.
HARBECK—On Saturday evening, January 20, at his residence, 308 Lexington-ave, Charles Henry Harbeck, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 308 Lexington-ave, Tuesday morning, January 23, at 10:30, Lexington-ave, Tuesday morning, after a short illness, Caroline Ingraham, daughter of the late Sidney F.

Please omit flowers.

NGRAHAM—On Sunday morning, after a short sliness, Caroline Ingraham, daughter of the late Sidney F. Ingraham.

Funeral from her late residence, 2,109 5th-ave, on Wednesday, January 24, at 2 p. m.

KER—Saturday, January 29, 1894, William H. Ker, aged of years.

Funeral review at his late residence, 257 West 120th-st, on one of the same properties of the state residence, 257 West 120th-st, on one of the same properties of the same prop

MACDANIEL After a short fliness, on Sunday, January 21. Osborne Macdaniel, in his 82d year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

Please omit flowers.

MANDELL—Paterson, N. J., January 20, Mary G. Mandell, in the 58th year of her age.

Puneral from late residence, 221 Broadway, at 3 p. m.,
Tuesday, January 23.

PHILLIPS—At Brooklyn, Sunday, January 21, Evan M.,
Phillips, aged 45 years.

Funeral private.

STERBINS—On Sunday, January 21, at his late residence, 445 West 21st-st., George N. Stebbins, aged 45 years.

1 p. m.
WAINWRIGHT—On January 21, Lavinia, widow of Alphonso Wainwright, in her 78th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral,
from The Home, 104th st. and Amsterdam-ava., on
Tuesday, January 23, at 11 a. m.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, Office, No. 20 E. 23d-st.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward), Harlem Railross.

Special Notices.

Practical Results-12 Year. Work. SEVENTEEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ALREADY PAID TO WIDOWS

DOLLARS ALREADY PAID TO WIDOWS

AND ORPHANS.

Thirty-five Million Dollars already saved living policy holders by reduction of premiums. Eighty Thousand paying Members. Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars insurance in force. Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Cash Surplus-Reserve-Emergency Fund. More than Sixty Million Dollars new business for the year 1893, These are a few practical results already recorded to the reality of the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION. E. B. HARPER, President. Home Office, 38 Park Row, N. Y. Send for circulars and rates.

No Dinner or Banquet
IS "EN REGLE"
WITHOUT JOHANNIS

The Rev. M. Wagner was born at Frankfort-onthe-Main, Germany, skty-seven years aro. He
came to this country at the age of eighteen, entered Rutgers College, and was in the graduating
class with the Rev. Drs. Triminge and Oerier and
Professor Selbert. His first charge was at Silver
Creek, III, where he remained for years, retting
on account of ill health. He then went to Europe
Mere he remained for one years, retting
on account of ill health. He then went to Europe
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rediding and seven grandeliedliven survive him, One
of his sould the properties of the properties of the
The foneral services will be held on Wednesday
afternoon.

GENERAL EMILE MELLINET.

Paris, Jan. 21.—General Emile Mellinet died at
his home in Nantes last inght.

General Meillinet was born on June II, 1728, at
Nantes. He became second Heutenant in 1815.

He chancity, and held several high commands in
France of the Legion of Honor.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. USREY.

Decaute He was one of the founders of the Republiconstruction of the commandation of the commandat